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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Good Roots and Shoes

At No. 60 Fifth street.

It is the Impression of Some,

That because a medicine is advertised they are of no account, arguing that if they were all they were represented to be, they would sell on their merit, whilst we admit that this is true in many instances, we know by experience of at least two exceptions, we allude to the Rev. F. A. Wilson's great remedy for consumption and Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, both medicines largely advertised by Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, and both of them have performed some really wonderful cures here amongst our own citizens, who have given certificates to that effect. We would suggest to those o our readers who may require medicines of this description, to give them a trial, as we assure them they are all they are represented to be.

Musical.

Messrs. Hammer & Toerge, No. 50 Seventh street, are the agents in this city for the Central Piano Forte Company, of New York, and always keep a good selection on hand. Their stock of Melodeons, Organs, and Musical Instruments of all descriptions is unusually large, and as they were selected by Mr. Toerge, who has an excellent reputation as a musician, they cannot fail to render satisfaction.

Summer Hats and Caps.

In order to close out our large and fashionable stock of men's and boy's Straw Goods, men's and boy's fine Fur and Wool Hats, ladies' and misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, gent's Silk and Cassimere Hats, White and Dark Shaker Hoods, we will continue to sell at a great reduction until our entire stock is disposed of. Wholesale and retail customers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to make their purchases.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and annihilate at permanent effects. Try it, and sleep in ease. Sold by all live druggists.

Purest and Sweetest

Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh, selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone, its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale by Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

See Grand Gift Concert, 3d Page.

The Daily Commercial

Monthlies.

HARPER FOR JULY opens with the continuation of Personal Recollections of the War, by Porte Crayon, followed up by an instructive paper entitled "Some Curious Homes," introducing the reader into a deeply interesting department of 8th annual History. The remaining contents are varied and excellent.

GODEY FOR JULY has the usual standard Fashion Plates and carefully prepared descriptions and directions which will prove of great service to the ladies at this time. Both of these monthlies are for sale by oldenfenny.

A CUT-OFF.—Mr. Morrill, Chairman of Ways and Means in the House, must be a mechanical engineer, judging from his ready contrivance to get rid of the supplies of the war, and get on the body to which he belongs. He made a motion and the House adopted it, giving leave to all who had prepared or purchased speeches to have them printed in the *Congressional Globe*. This cutting off the stream of speech-making for home consumption indicates adjournment at no very distant day, and the hurly-burly will soon commence. Legislation will be "put through with a rush," and plunderers will occasionally prosper.

IN all Europe, probably, about three hundred and fifty millions of our securities, national and otherwise, are held. It is not expected that a large amount of them will be returned in consequence of a European war. On the contrary, it is argued that the holders will be induced to seek security for property by transferring it to countries remote from the complications of the conflict, and foremost for both safety and profit among the securities of all nations stand those of the United States.

The season at Saratoga Springs, New York, is said to be fairly inaugurated. The hotels—large and small—are in full blast. The "Union," "Clarendon," and "American" have their complement of guests—far exceeding that of any previous year at this early day of June. At Newport, R. I., the hotels are also filling up much faster than usual this year.

Gossip of the War in Europe.

Dr. Nelaton, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot, has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's fitness for going through a campaign, or indeed undergoing any great fatigue.

The sons of Don Juan de Bourbon have taken service in the Austrian army as captains of artillery, and several old Carlist emigrants have left Paris to enlist under Francis Joseph.

A letter from Gitschin relates this incident: "The men of the landwehr were on the point of starting; the train was ready, but the relatives of the soldiers, in the despair of departing, throwing themselves in their despair on the rails in front of the locomotive. Recourse to violence could not be had. What was to be done? The station master proposed to the women to accompany their husbands, and to this they consented. The poor creatures consented; but when the train, with the carriages filled with the women did not move. The station master had had them detached. He took care to go away before the discovery was made."

The Austrian authorities at Cracow have received instructions to prepare Valentinian quarters for upwards of two hundred houses in the town, which it is proposed to pull down in case that Cracow should be besieged by the enemy.

A Florence letter to the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following:

"There are many moving incidents in the volunteering. Yesterday a wealthy citizen stood looking on at the departure of several hundred young men from the station at Milan. Just as the train whistle was about to screech out its warning that the hour of departure had come, a familiar voice cried out from a third class carriage, 'Good-by, papa.' He looked up and there was no time to lose. He rushed up to the car, kissed his boy, and handed him a purse with only one reproof: 'Had you told me, Johnny, there would have been more money in the purse.'"

The Scotch Iron Trade—Effects of the "Lock-Out."

The iron trade at present is not in a healthy condition in any of its branches, but the most feeble iron department in the neighborhood of Glasgow appears to be suffering most severely. "Pigs" are at present, we understand actually selling considerably under the cost at which they can be produced, and the prices obtainable for malleable iron are also, we believe, far below the remunerative point. Both articles are in truth, under the late regime, a drug. This is to be attributed primarily, of course, to the unprincipled "rig" and the depression which has followed the extraordinary inflation of the market. Hopes were entertained in the malleable department that a general resumption would be opened up through the recent extraordinary fall in iron; but these hopes have been dashed by other complications arising, where, indeed, it was least expected. At the present moment, as we are informed, the establishments in the malleable workseat and around Coatbridge, the great centre of this manufacture in Scotland, is almost unparalleled. Many of the works have no orders at all, and are merely keeping machinery going and employing men by making for stock, while others are entirely idle. We are justified in saying that the lockout of the workmen of the Clyde has had the effect of nearly shutting up every work where the plates and bars, &c., required for shipbuilding are manufactured; thus throwing hundreds of hands into unwilling idleness. We understand that the great bulk of the malleable iron produced at these works is for the supply of engineering and shipbuilding establishments on the river; so that if one week's "lockout" has already produced such results, we may imagine what disastrous consequences to this industry and those connected with it will follow from a three months' enforced idleness.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The Progress of Italy.

The New York Evening *Post* in an article on the difficulties Italy has had to encounter, says: "Italy is fast taking a first class power, says that previous to the war of 1859, she had no voice whatever in the council of nations; foreign tourists called her the land of the dead, or the cradle of the arts; there was no nationality, and she was without the battles of San Martino, Solferino, Calafima and the Union of Central and Southern Italy changed it into a powerful kingdom, and now that epoch she dates her real existence as a nation and one of the great military powers of Europe. The task of harmonising the interests of the various provinces, of removing local prejudices and consolidating the heterogeneous elements into a stong military and naval force is a difficult one, yet the Duke of Liberal Sardinia, and with the help of a free Parliament and a free Press, and experienced officers, the Government succeeded in making the army is today one of the most magnificent on earth. The navy of Italy, like the army, has been organized within five years past, owing largely to the energy of the far-sighted Cavowe. It consists of one hundred and eighty vessels, carrying one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight guns, and its *personnel* is fifteen admirals, six hundred and eighty-eight officers, and twelve thousand sailors, besides a marine force nearly six thousand strong. Austria, notwithstanding any efforts and sacrifices of money, has not been able to build up a navy like that of Italy.

se of Paraffine for the Preservation of Meat.

Paraffine has been recommended in London r the preservation of meat and fruit. Perctly pure and inodorous paraffine is melted at ow temperature, and the meat immersed in

The operation can be repeated until a sufficient coating is formed. It is claimed that meat treated in this way can be kept indefinite- , and when wanted for use it is only necessary gauge it for a short time into hot water, ien the paraffine will melt off and float on top, where it can be collected and used ain, while the meat is thoroughly pure for oking. Professor A. W. Hoffman recently ntioned in Berlin some specimens of meat erved in this way.

The Ohio State Union Convention, for the nination of candidates for Secretary of te, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mem- of the Board of Public Works, meets at Co- bus to-day.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20. NO. 243.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

$7,000,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Bill for a Bureau of Education Passed.

The New Regular Army Bill.

The Proposed Repeal of the Neutrality Laws.

DISPOSITION TO MODIFY THEM.

Hon. Jno. L. Dawson to Retain His Seat.

Protection of Our Wool Interests.

Scarcity of Money in the South.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The only important business accomplished by the Senate to-day was the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill, with an amendment appropriating seven millions of dollars for the Freedmen's Bureau. It went through without any debate. One of the items appropriates one million and a half for clothing for freedmen.

Tax Bill.

The Senate commences to-morrow its heavy work on the tax bill, which will consume its time for a week.

Education.

Gen. Garfield's bill, creating a Department of Education, which was rejected last week, came up to-day in the House on a reconsideration, and was passed without debate by nearly forty majority. It provides for a Commission of Education at four thousand dollars a year salary, and four clerks at the usual rates of pay. The duties of the Department are simply to collect educational and other statistics. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

New Army Bill.

The House to-day passed twenty-seven sections of the bill providing for the new regular army, and will probably finish it to-morrow. It provides as far as agreed to that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of one regiment of artillery, six regiments of cavalry and fifty regiments of infantry. It provides further, that there shall be one General, one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals and ten Brigadier Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

Fenianism.

The Fenian question came up again to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the proposition to repeal the neutrality laws. There appears to be considerable disposition to recommend to the House a modification of the laws. The Committee have the opinions of the law officers of the Government against any such change at present. Some pressure, however, upon the members of the Committee and the House is quite strong in favor of the Fenian interest. The member who goes against the latter is threatened with political death. The Committee, after an elaborate discussion, failed to come to any conclusion.

Dawson Retains his Seat.

After over a month's investigation into the case, the House Committee on Elections to day decided in favor of Hon. John L. Dawson, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, retaining his seat in this Congress. It was severely contested. Dawson is a Democrat.

A National Armory.

A bill which was pending before the House Committee on Military Affairs for some time, providing for the establishment of a National Armory at Rock Island, Illinois, was taken up by the Committee to-day, and a favorable report agreed on.

The Wool Interest.

The western wool growers were before the Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon in full force. They were very earnest in their request for more protection, and desired the Committee to fix the duty in the new tariff on imported wool at 25 per cent. It is not believed that the Committee will agree to so high a rate.

The Cabinet.

The first full Cabinet meeting which has been held for several weeks took place to-day, and was unusually protracted. Secretary Harlan, who has just returned from the West, was present.

Five Cent Coin.

A quantity of the new five cent coin was received at the Treasury Department this morning, and to those who make application, it is paid out in sums of any amount, at the window of the paying teller in the cash room of the Treasury.

Cadet Appointment.

The President has appointed Breckinridge Wood, son of Gen. Wood, Paymaster, a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, and young Mr. Speed started this morning to report himself at that institution.

Ministerial Appointment.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had up to-day the nomination of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador. It was not received with much favor.

Money Scarce in the South.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to the resolution of the House, has written a letter, in which he states, that, owing to the scarcity of money in the Southern States, a preference of thirty days had been given in the delivery of circulating notes to Southern National Banks. The great embarrassment to business from want of circulating medium, is given as the cause for this order.

Taxes in Tennessee.

The citizens of East Tennessee are asking for the remission of a portion of the taxes to citizens of that State until their just claims against the United States are adjusted and paid.

Bill Signed.

The President has just signed the following bill: "That one hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to enable the President to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Platte rivers, said sum to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Public Lands Taken Up.

At the Winnebago Land Office, Minnesota, 27,523 acres were taken up to-day, the month of May last for actual settlement, under the homestead law, with agricultural scrip and bounty land warrants. During the same period at St. Peters, Minnesota, 12,000 acres were entered for actual settlement and the residue with bounty land warrants and disposals for cash.

Prize Fight.

A large number of the sporting fraternity left on two steamboats to-night to witness a prize fight, which is to come off at daylight on the Delaware below Mount Vernon, between a New Yorker and Baltimorian.

Disbursement.

The Treasury Department commenced to-day a small disbursement of the new five cent coin recently authorized by Congress.

The Tariff.

It is not true, as published, that the Committee on Ways and Means have decided to have the new tariff go into operation from the date of the passage of the bill. Such a precedent is unknown. Time is always given.

The Mississippi Levees.

The special Senate committee on the subject have decided to report in favor of making a temporary appropriation for the repair of levees on the Mississippi river. The delegation from Louisiana were before them to-day, urging prompt relief in this respect.

Cadetships.

The President is already being overrun with applications for the cadetships at the close of West Point, just authorized by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

THE NEW REGULAR ARMY BILL.

The army bill which was discussed in the House to-day, provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of five regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry and fifty regiments of infantry. The professors and corps of cadets of the military academy, and such other force as shall be provided for. An attempt was made to amend by increasing the cavalry to twelve regiments and decreasing the infantry other forces as shall be proportionately. Mr. Schenck explained that instead of an army of 42,000, capable of expansion to 82,000, the bill proposes an army of 43,000, capable of expansion to 76,000. One mode of doing that was to make the cavalry consist of six regiments only. He also stated that the fifty infantry regiments would be composed of the ten infantry regiments of the old regular army, numbered from one to ten; twenty two regiments made up of the nine new regiments, of three battalions each, ten regiments to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and eight regiments of colored troops. The President may at any time mount six infantry regiments.

CURRENCY FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. Buckland reported on the distribution of the national currency, a letter from Hepple Chittenden Buckland, dated the 15th of September last. He says that the engravers had been instructed to produce the necessary plates for South Carolina in three months, whereas the time allowed to Northern applicants was four months. This discrimination is alleged to have been made at the request of a son of Commodore Wilkes, on the ground that the currency was greatly needed to remove cotton and tobacco then in the South. The order was afterwards countermanded by Mr. Clarke.

HARBOR DEFENSE.

The joint board of the army and navy on harbor defenses, has made a report. It is composed of the most eminent engineers and naval officers in the service. The Secretary of War suggests the reappointment of the board by the President. The board considers the three subjects of iron-clad vessels, channel obstructions and torpedoes. Concerning the first named topic, the board is asked to settle approximately the character and number of these vessels necessary as land batteries for harbors. The board do not undertake a final solution of the question of harbor defenses, but are agreed that upon iron-clads our method of defense must be based, particularly where the channels are wide and the objects to be protected are of vital importance. They consider it doubtful whether the destructive effect of artillery has kept pace with the invulnerability of iron-clad vessels moving at high velocity, and that there is danger that one or more of such vessels might succeed in passing between forts and land batteries, and that therefore a system of obstructions, may be necessary for defense. They say it is to be regretted that Fort Richmond, in New York harbor, and Fort Delaware, on the Delaware river, which were built after prolonged experiments, were rendered valueless by immediately succeeding developments in the power of artillery.

The report says further: "It is believed that guns have now reached their maximum limit of power, at least for naval use, and experiments are indispensible to determine the recent works and test methods of future construction, for neither the protracted experiments in England against iron targets, nor those made by our Navy Department, throw much light upon these subjects, they having been made with other objects. The question of the efficiency of channel obstructions seems to be still in dispute. While admitting they have proved failures be undertaken by the French, for instance, in the Roadstead of the island of Aix, they credit the failure to their being attempted on the spur of the moment, without preliminary study and experiments. Torpedoes were used successfully during the war in the defense of rivers and harbors upon our Southern coast. The most success was obtained by a sensitive percussion fuse, and on some simple mechanism so arranged as to produce explosion by contact with the vessel passing over them. Probably the most certain means of exploding torpedoes would be by the use of galvanic or magnetic electricity. Though we have derived some knowledge of torpedoes from the rebels, this knowledge is very limited, and before they can be successfully employed in channel defenses, a series of experiments by the Government to ascertain the best manner of construction to avoid leakage, the best material for fuses, and the best methods of exploding

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE T. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE FINANCIAL LESSON OF THE DAY.

It is gratifying to know that thoughtful men who have not manifested particular interest in financial affairs and felt no concern for the future, are becoming awakened to the doubtful not to say alarming aspect they are beginning to assume. The excessive exports of specie is an alarming fact, and there is an awakening conviction that the excessive importations, which are the direct cause, should stop. If the present experience be heeded as it should be, the tuition may not prove disproportioned to the good results. The demonstration is simple. The reason why the country is being drained of Gold is easily shown. The import entries at the port of New York for the past week, amount to $9,055,-745, against $5,508,216 for the corresponding week last year. These entries are in excess of any single week during the last twelve month. Of the whole amount the dry goods were less than three millions, the remainder being general merchandise, but largely "luxuries," such as fancy goods, jewelry, perfumery, toys, wines, liquors, ales, and cigars—pernicious in their use as well as disastrous in the financial consequences. During the week the exports of specie amounted to $5,056,743, against $2,068,023 the same week last year. Meanwhile of domestic produce we exported $2,849,994, against $2,105,979 the same week last year.

During the month of May, of dry goods alone we imported the unprecedented amount of $7,260,000, against $3,013,000 for the corresponding period last year, and $6,081,000 for May, 1864. Included in the imports of the last five months were $11,000,000 of cotton goods, and $23,000,000 woolen manufactures.

The figures of the imports of dry goods at New York for five months, ending with the close of May, are as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of Wool	$12,961,782	4,789,320	14,599,501
do Cotton	4,196,135	1,702,916	8,885,429
do Silk	8,511,844	2,767,067	8,450,500
do Flax	4,660,970	2,498,840	6,899,214
Miscellaneous	2,956,804	1,248,670	2,606,482
Total entr'd for cons'pt'n	32,184,765	12,916,813	43,083,900

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of Wool	$4,276,018	1,785,284	6,819,588
do Cotton	1,552,224	1,056,740	2,722,956
do Silk	1,125,472	1,010,705	1,624,879
do Flax	1,156,893	2,473,011	2,430,979
Miscellaneous	1,166	900,891	1,552,822
Total withdr'n f'm W. H.	10,230,283	10,658,881	18,880,224
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	32,184,765	12,916,813	43,083,900
Total th'n on market	42,419,028	23,670,494	59,964,224

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of Wool	$4,390,483	2,322,959	8,782,983
do Cotton	2,190,599	1,110,077	3,274,145
do Silk	2,060,615	825,389	4,056,200
do Flax	1,404,062	1,384,830	3,001,044
Miscellaneous	258,745	260,905	651,128
Total ent'd for warehs'g	9,303,501	6,367,285	19,955,718
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	32,184,765	12,916,813	43,083,900
Total entered at the port	41,488,266	19,182,098	62,989,618

These figures are instructive and even startling, but to understand the full force of the following covering the imports of dry goods for the first eleven months of the years named, should be examined, and those representing the imports of the present year, in contrast with other years, particularly noted. This done there will be no difficulty in understanding why the gold goes out—even leaving out of the case the imports of luxuries, which have been enormous!

1860	$2,104,993
1861	34,620,018
1862	9,641,761
1863	78,433,205
1864	41,488,266
1865	19,289,500

Congress has a simple yet vitally important duty to perform,—to check excessive importations, by an adequate tariff and at once. It was almost a criminal disregard of duty to have voted down the proposition made, three months ago, to levy an increased duty while the tariff duty was being matured. Congress cannot too soon correct the mistake, so far as it can be corrected. Let the majority in Congress depend upon it that the country awaits their action with the deepest solicitude.

THE COURTS AND THE LIQUOR CASES.

By the reports in the COMMERCIAL of the court proceedings, our readers will have been informed that quite a number of cases of illicit liquor selling have been disposed of by the infliction of penalties on parties convicted of the offense. Evidence is thus afforded that our judicial officers are in earnest in their application of the law to the cases brought before them. In this they have both the approval and the thanks of the sober, law-abiding classes of the community.

The laws on the subject of license and the liquor traffic are quite liberal enough in their provisions. They afford sufficient facilities for the selling of all the liquor that it is safe for the lovers of "strong potations" in any community to drink. And evasions of the law, that tend to increase the quantity disposed of in this way, and to extend the ruinous practice of drinking intoxicating liquors among the people, should be punished with severity, as not only damaging to the best interests of society, but also as an indignity to the laws of the land and to the courts that have exercised with wholesome caution their prerogative of granting licenses. While the legal provisions for the sale of liquors, whatever we may think of their propriety, are so ample, the illegal sale should not be tolerated. In their infliction of penalties on the offenders, therefore, the action of the courts not only coincides with the purport and design of the law, but also harmonizes with enlightened and just public sentiment.

But it is, after all, a matter of curiosity and doubt whether all, or even whether any considerable proportion of the cases of offense against the laws are brought before the courts. There are other officers of the law who have duties which they are sworn to perform in the premises. They are bound to report the cases that come to their knowledge, where the license laws are broken or evaded by the illicit sale of liquors, and they are bound to be diligent in their search for knowledge. And if the offense is repeated or continued by the same parties after being once reported, they are bound to report them again and again, till their contempt of laws is cured by the repetition of penalties inflicted by the courts. Otherwise, a single fine for illicit liquor selling takes the place merely of a license fee in the pecuniary estimate of the offender, and his unlawful practice goes on undisturbed and unrestricted. Having paid his fine, which is less, perhaps, than the cost of a license would be, at any rate not more than he can afford, he returns to his bar to prosecute his unlawful business with the greater assiduity in order to make up for his loss.

Besides, there are many who are not reported at all to the Court. There is notoriously a delinquency of officers of the law on this point. Troy Hill is not the only place that needs to be looked after. In conspicuous places of the city, in Fifth street, the laws are openly set at defiance, or at least are habitually trampled on by the sale of intoxicating liquors without the least pretension to a license under the law. And what makes some of these the more dangerous to the morals of society is, that they are connected with places of resort for recreation and exercise which are deemed in themselves both innocent and healthful, thus rendering them by their association with liquor drinking dangerous to the moral habits of the young who frequent them. Why should recreations that are deemed harmless, and in which respectable persons and youth with the presumed consent of their parents, are wont to participate, be surrounded with helps and incentives to intoxication? And why should persons, in open violation of the law, and to the manifest peril of public morals, be allowed to continue the illicit practice with impunity? If the officers of the law, whose function it is to report such cases to the Courts, were faithful to their duty, it would be otherwise. Let the same fidelity to sworn obligations which is demonstrated by the Courts be exhibited by the other officials whose work is antecedent to that of the bench.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

We have often noticed with a word of warning the dangerous excess and extravagance of our importation of foreign goods, paid for partly in gold and partly in Government Securities. In large quantities, beyond the amount ever before brought into our country, the manufactured goods of foreign countries have poured into our seaports, since the close of the war, and have been distributed and sold in all parts of the land. Bought under these circumstances, with the price of gold and the added exchange high, and with the Government Securities subject abroad to heavy discount, the price of these articles of foreign product has been necessarily exorbitant to the importer. Our foreign trade has therefore not only been excessive in the amount of products purchased, but also has been, in the prices paid, very greatly to the advantage of the seller and against the buyer.

The present condition of the foreign trade exhibits the second phase of the transactions against which our warnings have been heretofore uttered. The export of gold, in part payment for the excessive and unnecessary imports, depleted this country to some extent of the precious metal. And in this condition, the bonds, sent abroad in further payment for foreign goods, are returning and making still heavier drafts on our stock of gold, by which a feverish agitation is produced in the market, and the prices of all commodities are again disturbed. What further effects may result, we do not pretend to be able to anticipate. The recuperative power of the country has rescued it from many dangers, to which popular extravagance and folly have exposed it. We hope it may do so in this emergency. But the check of foreign importations and a far greater reliance on our own products and manufactures, are to be looked for as the first symptoms of a more hopeful policy.

Excessive importations in 1836 caused the suspension of specie payments in this country and entailed a financial crisis on it. By the same principle of trade and their embarrassments have now arisen, and they seek relief in the same way by drawing the gold from this country. If we had not run in debt so largely, the draft would, of course, be felt less sensibly. But as we have got our silks and satins to sport ourselves in we must face the payday as best we can. If we will dance in that figure, we must pay the fiddler.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

It seems to be a question which will get out of Mexico first, MAXIMILIAN or the French. If we are to believe the most recent reports, the chances were in favor of the former, in proportian as he was urged on by a more imperious necessity. That necessity was said to consist not alone in the fact of the withdrawal of the support by which alone he entered Mexico and has remained so long, but in the temper of the people towards him, which was represented as growing decidedly disloyal and dangerous. The question of finance was with him scarcely less troublesome, and that of itself would in time solve the Mexican riddle.

Whether these reports, any or all of them, are true or false, the end must be the same. We conclude that underlying all the thoughts and purposes of the people at this country, is the one ostensible purpose not to permit MAXIMILIAN or any kingly power to become established permanently in Mexico. Did they suppose there existed any real probability of his doing so, they would be more decided in their actions than they have yet shown a disposition to be. The truth is, we have never believed that MAXIMILIAN would stay in Mexico; the belief from the first has been that he would fall, and that, annoying as his presence was, there existed no real reason for borrowing trouble about him. Had not the hands of this country been tied, he would not have entered Mexico unopposed as he did, and our people, with a patience that does them credit, are waiting for his departure without direct interposition from them to facilitate his movements. The only anxiety is concerning Mexico when he has gone, for it is not to be disguised that the idea of a stable Republic there is an illusion. To realise it Mexico must have support in the interest of true republicanism, such as the United States alone can afford. The Mexican race have so deteriorated that it would be unreasonable to exped of them, unsupported, great strides at once in the march of improvement, or even a stable government.

With the usurper gone and a liberal government organized, an infusion of the vim synonymous of Yankeeism, would follow in a friendly spirit and for mutual interest. Something of this sort, no doubt, is running in the heads of a good many persons, and it is this that lends an interest to actual and prospective movements in Mexico.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It appears to be decided by the proper authorities that this great light of the rebellion shall be kept for some time longer under a bushel. This decision is in accordance with the sentiment of the Union people. But it is offensive to the partisans of the arch conspirator. The Richmond *Times* is in agony for the man whom it reverently styles the "Ex-President." It is importunate to have him brought to trial, and avers that the Government does not wish to try him, with half an intimation that the Government dares not venture on his trial. It expresses the confident assurance that Mr. DAVIS is ready and willing to lay down his life "for the lost cause." And, not holding in remembrance the hasty flight, and the long run of its hero, nor the petticoat disguise assumed as the last, forlorn resort, the *Times* solemnly declares that the Ex-President has done and disturb the consolations cursed by their presence. I have heard these stories told in Augusta with a minuteness of detail as to circumstance and time, which would deceive the unwary. I heard that Sumter county in particular was patrolled for months to the other by bands of white men, who ruthlessly killed every negro against whom the faintest shadow of complaint existed. I spent several days in that county. I traveled at all hours of the day and night. I associated with all classes of the population. I talked freely to the freedmen, the managers and other poor whites, as well as with the landed proprietors, and I can assure you that I never saw or heard anything which would create a suspicion of ill feeling between the two races, much less of the existence of organized bands of assassins. If such there were now, or if any such were contemplated, I should have heard of it.

Bank and Financial Items.

Nearly all the national depositories and subtreasuries have responded to Mr. Hooper's recent circular requesting them to furnish the Committee on Banking and Currency a statement of the amount of Government funds in their custody on the first of May last. The returns thus far received show that the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers was forty-one millions coin on hand, ninety-four millions currency, and deposits one hundred and thirty-six millions. Total, two hundred and thirty millions; of which, some one hundred and eighty millions will be drawn by draft by the Treasurer of the United States. The returns from the banks not yet heard from will probably swell the amount to two hundred and thirty-three millions.

During the week ending the 9th, $1,358,215 in national currency was issued to the banks, making the total amount now in circulation, $280,269,890.

The number of National Banks now in existence is 1,853, employing an aggregate capital of $415,249,675.

The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, were $930,526.

The weekly statement of Treasurer Spinner shows the amount of cash in the Treasury (proper) on the 16th, to be $76,274,970.

Human Progression.

Mr. Conway, in his London letter in the last issue of the *Round Table*, speaking of the prevalence of crime, and "the preparations which the nations of Europe are making to put millions of men against each other," takes the following sombre view of human progression: "So far as human eye or ear can see or hear, society is the same. Like a cruel and remorseless monster, devouring the same number of helpless children by the same number of insatiable mouths, as it has been hitherto. And the worst of it is that there seems to be nothing at all coming up to confound this brutality. Or, if there be anything, I confess that I for one can only see it in the efforts which a few publicists and women are making in America and England to bring a feminine element into government. That element which has made such a contrast between homes and barracks, and that as between a garden with flowers and singing birds and a swamp with snarling brutes and rank poisons—may it transform society and mitigate the unmitigated male ferocity. But everything else has been tried and has failed, and our only hope and resource is the political influence and equality of women."

Backing Out with Colors Flying.

The Spanish fleet has withdrawn from the Pacific, unable to make any impression upon the obstinate South Americans. The defeat at Callao was disastrous, but it did not prevent the publication of the following bombastic dispatch, which appears in the official paper at Havana:

"Her Majesty's squadron, having chastised the insults offered to the Spanish flag by the republics of Chili and Peru, with the glorious action of the bombardment of Valparaiso and the glorious combat at Callao, has been ordered from the Pacific, and the supreme government has directed the forces to proceed to a rendezvous, where the Admiral will receive further instructions.

"MIGUEL VERDEGUER MESTER, Secretary."

THE London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says it is quite evident that the spirit which induced the upper classes in England to sympathize with the South has not yet died out. The benches of Lincolnshire have summarily admitted Judah P. Benjamin to full practice at the English courts, thus obliging him, in their parlance, to "eat his terms." Such an occurrence is so rare as to be extraordinary. They say that Benjamin was appointed Q. C. in exchange for Mr. Edwin James, who was admitted in a similar way to the New York bar; but this is not the case. Mr. James is understood that the strong Confederate sympathies of the English aristocracy smoothed the way for the admission of the late Confederate Secretary. It, however, they place him otherwise, on the same level with Mr. JAMES, we should not complain. Even the *Spectator* admits that, if the reason offered by the benchers is the correct one, they pay a very poor compliment to Mr. Benjamin.

AMERICAN SUBORDINATION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE.—A New York publishing house has sent a communication, partly printed—partly written, to the leading literary feuilletonists of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., in which they allege that the American book market is overstocked with British publications, and thus that American works are kept in obscurity, and there is no demand for their publication.

They further allege that local editors and publishers are not sufficiently acquainted with the state of affairs, and intimate that a high tariff, placed upon imports of British books, might cause such editors and publishers to appreciate native talent at its proper worth. Finally, they assert that vast literary resources exist in America, which, properly fostered, will yield "a rich fruition hereafter"—and to the development of these resources they propose to contribute, in the way of business.

A VERY curious event lately occurred in Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself on the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured by means of cord and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman some twelve years ago lost her child a little girl on the confines of the forest, and had never since been able to obtain any tidings of her. A certain Countess Erdedi has taken the little girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her with roots, honey and raw meat—the usual food of bears. It will be most interesting to discover, when the child has received an education and her mental faculties develop themselves, if she will retain somewhat her former state, and be able to give an account of her life in the forest.

FANNY FERN'S VIEWS.—MRS. Parton, alias Fanny Fern, seems to be thoroughly posted on the man question. She understands exactly what actuates the horrid creatures. She uttered long ago, and, of course, can be relied upon when she speaks of the sterner sex. The following is Fanny's list:

"Show but a strip of white stocking above your boot, or a bit of embroidered skirt, or bal-moral, and you may lead a man by the nose. I have positively seen men standing at the corners eagerly bobbing their heads this way and that, to catch a sight of the gaiter boot as they slighted from the various omnibuses. Not an young men, either—but grey-headed old codgers, who had grandpa written all over them."

A correspondent informs the London *Times* that in Switzerland the telegraph is the property of the State. An office is established in almost every village, and the charge is uniformone franc for twenty-five words, irrespective of distance. The dispatchesare printed, and the establishment yields a large revenue to the government. The writer advocates a similar system in England, where the need for it is much greater than in Switzerland. The profit would be enormous. At present messages are badly sent at dear rates, whole districts are without telegraphs, and the state gains nothing.

THE Menken hoop is after all no novelty. In 1753 the sex were reproached for making

"Their petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide
Might decently show how their garters were tied."

Only now the showing is not always decent.

PERSONAL.

—The Council of Ministers in Paris has lately had under its consideration the state of affairs of M. de Lamartine, who, as is known, has been involved in financial embarrassments. M. Rouher is said to have proposed to the ex-member of the provincial government a pension of 60,000 francs for life, which should be inserted in the budget, subject to the approval of the Legislative Body. In consideration of this pension M. de Lamartine would have to make over to the State all his assets and liabilities, Lamartine declines the proposal, and intends, it is said, to settle in Sicily.

—Lentze is engaged on a new historical picture, the subject of which is a passage in the life of Mary Queen of Scots. It represents the first mass in Holyrood. It will be one of his finest. The Queen, on her way to the Church of Holyrood, has been followed by a tumultuous multitude, who throng about the gates of the edifice. They are seen through the open portal, on the threshold of which stands the half brother of the Queen, Moray, a stalwart warrior, guarding the entrance with his drawn sword. At the altar within, in contrast to this disorder, are seen the priests calmly and quietly performing the ceremonies of their office. The middle and foregrounds are occupied by the Queen and her attendants at their devotions. In the attitude and aspect of the Queen, whose hands are stretched out towards the altar, is an admirably expressed intensity, almost an agony, of supplication. The story is very beautifully and intelligibly told, and detains the spectator with a strong interest.

—General McGroarty, of Cincinnati, is the fortunate possessor of the sword of Colonel Booker of the "Queen's Own Regiment," of Canada, which was captured on the first battle field by a member of company A, First Cincinnati regiment.

—Young Ketchum, the forger, continues to believe himself at Sing Sing prison, New York. He makes a very creditable bookkeeper in the shoe department. His father's family and his wife visit him very regularly, and he is in constant receipt of letters from old business companions, but is kept confined to the rule of silence generally maintained in prison, but is allowed every possible privilege, being looked on as the victim of circumstances rather than as a studied malefactor.

—Bishop Laughlin, Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, New York, refused permission to have the body of Eugene Corcoran, a young Irish soldier, recently killed on the Canadian frontier, taken to the church of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Eastern district of that city. The action occasioned considerable indignation, and the fallen soldier was buried from his late residence, with all the military honors.

—Another curiosity is reported from Paris, viz: the performance of a concert for five trombones by Fetis. But the greatest of all curiosities is, that His Majesty, the King of Bavaria, instead of attending to the increase of his army and signing important orders, rode *incognito* to Zurich and celebrated Richard Wagner's birthday at the composer's house, while his ministers were assembled in despair at the unlawful beloved King was. It is stated, that the President of the Cabinet, von der Pfordten, and also the celebrated Pfistermeister, intend to resign their offices in consequence of this occurrence.

—The fertility of English novelists has often been noticed in the Continental press; but what is to be said of an author (Mrs. or Miss Kathinka Lütz) who, under the name of K. Th. Lanitzka, is about to publish twenty-eight volumes all at once?

—The late General Scott considered himself the ranking officer of the armies of the United States, even after General Grant was commissioned Lieutenant General. The act authorizing General Grant's appointment provided that "nothing in this contained shall be construed to impair, abridge or affect the rank, pay or allowance of Winfield Scott, Lieutenant General by brevet, now on the retired list of the army."

—The Rev. Granville Moody, of Ohio, in a recent address at Sandusky, on the unity of Christian effort, illustrated his theme by the following beautiful figure: "Were all the beautiful colors of the rainbow to be compounded and then placed on a wheel, while the wheel revolved slowly the colors would be distinct and separate, but with rapidity to the wheel, the colors would become so blended that only the white could be seen, and the swifter the revolutions the brighter would the white become. So with Christian effort. If all the forces of the church employed, all the colors denominational characteristics) are clearly discernable, but all together, the more zealously they are employed, the whiter they become, and only the pure light of Christianity is seen."

—Madame de Castiglione shines again at the French Court, whence the Empress has for banished for nearly three years. This lady—the Cleopatra of modern times—was treated at Her Majesty's last grand ball by the mob of courtiers and place hunters there as the channel through which imperial patronage may for some time, at least, be expected to flow. What a theme for future Michelets!

—Charles G. Halpine, the editor of the New York *Citizen*, better known as "Miles O'Reilly," having given Fenianism the cold shoulder since the Canadian fiasco, is very anxious not to be mistaken for the Colonel Halpine reported as traveling with Chief Organizer Stephens. The public will take notice accordingly, for the sake of the regenerated Miles.

—The Lincoln monument movement in New York has taken a definite shape. R. S. Greenough and ——Ball, of Boston, have submitted models. The first represents Mr. Lincoln in a sitting posture—easy, natural, and characteristic of the man. The second is a more dramatic creation and the other is raised meditatively to his chin, in a way to happily modify the elongated effect of his face. The likeness strikes us as admirable, and the figure is especially felicitous. Mr. Ball sends a photograph of his model, which represents Mr. Lincoln standing and pointing to the fettered shield to assume a recently emancipated slave, in a liberty cap, who kneels at his feet, that he is an American citizen.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Murphy has issued a proclamation for an election in Arkansas, August 6th, of three Congressmen, two Supreme Judges and Legislature.

During the past week 1,266 emigrants have passed through Columbus, of whom 950 are to remain in Ohio. Intelligence has been received that nine thousand Bohemians have already engaged their passage to this country, and will arrive over during the present season. Many of them are represented as persons of means and education, who cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to any country.

A new idea has been taken hold of by an enterprising Californian. He has started out in search with a drove of California horses, the native breed—some 500, intending to drive them into Missouri to supply the demand. As these horses cost but little on the Pacific slope, are hardy, and accustomed from the infancy of each a bunch of grass, they will be sure to go through all right, and be greatly welcome in the Trans-Mississippi region, where rebellion and progress by railroad have left the horse crop inevitably short for a few days.

The stonecutters of Chicago are on a strike. They demand a reduction of time to nine hours per day. The employers held a meeting last night and unanimously refused to comply with the demand.

The trial of John Armstrong, formerly Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, indicted for embezzling letters, was concluded in the United States District Court on Monday. The jury, after being out for two or three hours, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The strike among the Marquette, Lake Superior miners, still continues, except at Washington Mine, where on the 8th, a portion of the original force was at work.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The Johnson National Club have about abandoned their Campaign Club, and manifest little disposition to further attempt to disrupt the Republican party.

The Birmingham, England, Association have just forwarded upwards of five hundred dollars to be appropriated to the relief of the destitute freedmen in the South.

Correspondence from Augusta, Georgia, declares that the proceedings of the Congressional Investigating Committee, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, gives an interesting account of the condition of the blacks and whites, and the feeling existing between the races in that State. The former are represented as grateful and the good effects of such a policy are very generally felt throughout the State, although, as elsewhere, the absence of such a bureau altogether would improve affairs.

The Paris *Monitour* denies energetically the rumor respecting the postponement of the Universal Exhibition of 1867, either on account of war or backwardness in the proceedings of commissioners on the construction of the building. All will be ready, it says, on the first of April next, the day appointed for the grand opening.

A terrible example of retributive justice occurred last week near Catasauque, Pennsylvania, as given by the Allentown *Register*. A man named Miller, about three weeks ago, made an engagement with some of his companions in vice, to meet him at a certain place every Sunday, when he would administer to them the holy ordinance of communion, giving them whisky and crackers. This mock ceremony was performed every Sunday, but the bands which administered the mock emblems in derision, were so mangled by the premature discharge of a blast last week, as to require amputation. He was also severely burned about the head. After two days of extreme suffering, he went to meet his insulted Creator.

It is reported that Messrs. P. T. Barnum, and S. H. Hurd & Co. have purchased the property adjoining the Museum, including the Prescott House, on the corner of Broadway and Spring street, New York, and that they will immediately erect on the new site an immense establishment, in which will be combined a museum, circus, menagerie, and picture gallery.

A Paris letter says that the police have discovered the ramifications of a Bourbon-Neapolitan plot in Paris, and seized letters to implicate the Spanish Government.

The negro Ghaul, a brutal wretch, who stabbed a returned soldier named Michael Tim, at Hartford, Connecticut, a few nights ago, has been captured in Weltord and taken to jail. The stories of roving bands of negro slayers and of numbers of freedmen and women murdered in the woods and drowned in the rivers, are wicked falsehoods, invented and circulated by interested parties to mislead public opinion in favor of a political faction, and afford a plausible pretext for the continuance of the abnormal and ruinously expensive institutions which supply them with pay and allowances from the United States Treasury, and enable them to oppress and swindle and disturb the communities which are cursed by their presence. I have heard these stories told in Augusta with a minuteness of detail as to circumstance and time, which would deceive the unwary. I heard that Sumter county in particular was patrolled for months to the other by bands of white men, who ruthlessly killed every negro against whom the faintest shadow of complaint existed. I spent several days in that county. I traveled at all hours of the day and night. I associated with all classes of the population. I talked freely to the freedmen, the managers and other poor whites, as well as with the landed proprietors, and I can assure you that I never saw or heard anything which would create a suspicion of ill feeling between the two races, much less of the existence of organized bands of assassins. If such there were now, or if any such were contemplated, I should have heard of it.

A Mississippi boy, while playing with a heavily loaded hunting has left the horse crop

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best grade in the market.

MCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
Jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,
OF
ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,
SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE
REV. E. A. WILSON'S
Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING.
DRUGGIST,
NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.
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EVERY WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING
MACHINE
IS WARRANTED.

And instructions given in its use at the home of its purchaser, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
RUFFLING,
STITCHING, &c.,

Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy6

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. 1y2ee $2 00.

NEW SUMMER
DRY GOODS
OPEN THIS MORNING AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal st., Allegheny.

New Silks, Lawns, Shawls, Parasols, Gloves, Bonnets, Ribbons,
Dress Goods, Grenadines, Skirts, Points, Umbrellas, Mitts, Flowers, Hats, &c.

Which will be sold as low as at any other establishment in either city.

WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ABOVE THE MARKET.
jy6 ALLEGHENY.

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.
92 FEDERAL ST.
GREAT BARGAINS.

LARGE ARRIVAL THIS DAY OF LATEST STYLES OF
GAITERS AND SHOES.
EVERYBODY GOING TO
M'CLINTOCK.S
GREAT SHOE HOUSE,
92 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
jy11-3taw

JULY 4, 1866.
FIRE WORKS. FIRE WORKS.

We now offer to the trade a large and well selected stock of FIRE WORKS for the coming Fourth, comprising a large variety of

COLORED and PLAIN ROCKETS, from 1 ounce to 16 ounces,
COLORED and PLAIN ROMAN CANDLES, 1 ball to 16 balls.

Grass Hoppers, Rosettes, Rengal Lights, Revolving Wheels, Volcanos, Flower Pots, Serpents, Scrolls, Pinwheels, Saxony Wheels, Mines of Stars, Gun Wheels, Pharaoh's Serpents, &c.

Together with a large variety of Exhibition Pieces, from $5 to $50. Also, a large stock of No. 1 FINE CRACKERS and TORPEDOES, all of which we offer at the lowest market price.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given by

REYMER & BROS.,
No. 126 and 128 Wood st.

Sales Agents for H. P. DIEHL'S CELEBRATED FIRE WORKS. jy13-16

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley.
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENCY.
Parkersburg Lubricating Oil Co.,
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL.
OF THE BEST GRAVITIES,
Free from all impurities. Every barrel warranted as branded, or to be returned at the Company's expense.
Office: Cor. Third & Market sts.,
PITTSBURGH.
JAS. B. THOMPSON, Agent,
ap27eod3m with T. H. NEVIN & CO.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

CEMENT. CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19-6m W&S No. 118 Second street.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 19, 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.—Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of June next, at the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, this city, the following public animals, viz.:

10 HORSES.
20 MULES.

The above are very superior animals, and in fine condition, suitable for any purpose for which they may be required. Persons desirous to purchase, will do we l to attend the sale.

Terms—Cash, United States Currency. Animals sold singly—sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. CROSS,
jel9-11t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

D. KAISER & SON,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Agents for Glencross Fashion Plate,
mh17-3m 166 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LADIES AID SOCIETY OF PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, will hold a STRAWBERRY AND FLOWER FESTIVAL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY nights of this week, in the Church on Hand street. Strawberries and Cream, Ice Cream, Flowers, Music, and any amount of good cheer. The Lecture Room and the Church will both be thrown open to our friends at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.
je20-2t W T & F

LIGHT DRAUGHT BOAT FOR SALE.—Offer at private sale a seven-wheel steamer lying at Cincinnati, Ohio. Hull and machinery on first class order. Can be completed in a few days. Boat not yet named. Length of hull 165 feet. Beam 30 feet. Very light draught. Engine power sufficient for towing purposes. Price reasonable and terms liberal.

Apply, for one week, at Burnet House, Cincinnati, O.
je20-2t J. M. SWAN.

LORETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA, PA.

OPEN JUNE 20. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains; is unsurpassed for health and fine scenery, being only four miles from Cresson Station on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Coaches will be in readiness to convey visitors from the Station to the Springs. For particulars address, at the Springs,
F. A. GIBBONS Jr., Proprietor.
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SHAW & JUSTICES'
Patent Bead Stroke Power Hammer.

The undersigned having become sole assignees and manufacturers in the State of Pennsylvania of the above hammer, are prepared to furnish them at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All communications from parties requiring hammers for use in Pennsylvania must be addressed to

MERRICK & SONS,
430 Washington avenue, Philadelphia.

Circulars containing full information will be forwarded on application. je2-1m

FOR SALE—
30 TONS BULK MEAT
AT
NOS. 52 AND 54 SEVENTH ST.
je20-2t

TOBACCO STORE
FOR SALE.

One of the best locations for business on Fifth street. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
je20 cor. Smithfield and Water streets.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR
Putting Down a Well

On the property of the Oak Hollow Lubricating Oil Company, situated about three miles from the town of Franklin, on Hanna's Run, French Creek Township, Venango, county, Pa.

The Company will furnish engine, tools, rope, and driving pipe, the contractor to furnish everything else. Proposals to state the price per foot for each hundred feet. Address, giving reference, for one week.

A. R. THOMAS, M. D.
1,506 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
je20-3t

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS not contained or attained by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to lace. Having the capacity to sew from No. 8 thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Feils, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Gathers, Cords and Corrugates. Having no Cam nor Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY,

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Those wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
Jy28-3tmeod ABOVE ANDREWS TEA STORE.

JOHN PORTER,
91
MARKET

The Daily Commercial

PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The book with this title, written by Dexter Craven, for seven months his physician at Fortress Monroe, and published by Carleton, New York, is a contribution to a department of literature which threatens to be an extensive one—the lives of living men. The quotation, in the title page, of a remark of Bonaparte to Dr. O'Meara, his medical attendant and the narrator of his prison life, affords a two-fold suggestion, as to the origin of Dr. Craven's idea of writing this book, the one having reference to the author and the other to the subject. Of the parallel in either respect, the reader must be the judge.

The book shows, that Mr. Davis has been treated with the strictest regard to humanity, his food and his room being changed and modified, whenever his medical attendant suggested it. It shows also that Mr. Davis has borne his confinement and the loss of his power with little dignity and much petulance of temper and manners. Prison life did not improve either his ill temper or his ill health. Both were notoriously bad while he was yet in pride and power of the rebellion. But, according to Dr. Craven, he is sometimes grand in speech and manner, in the midst of his peevishness. Wishing to know the direction in which his window opened, he said:

"Does my vision in its reach go southward to the empire I have lost, or northward to the loyal enemies who have subdued my people?"

Mr. Davis always speaks of the Southern States as "my people."

The celebrated ironing scene is described at length. The occasion for that severity is well known, though not recited in this book. When the officer intimated the purpose for which he had come, attended by a smith, Mr. Davis, springing up from his bed,

"Grasped for breath, clutching his throat with the fingers of his right hand and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered to its full height—view appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles—he said, slowly and with a laboring cheek:

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me?"

"Such are my orders, sir,' replied the officer, declining the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock, and preparing the fetters to do their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major General Miles, and will form an interesting relic. [Oh, doctor, what an unfeelingness.

"This is too monstrous,' groaned the prisoner, glaring hurriedly around the room, as if for some weapon or means of self-destruction. 'I demand, captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he pretend that such shackles are required to secure the safe keeping of a weak old man, so guarded and in such a fort as this?'

"It could serve no purpose,' replied Captain Titlow; 'his orders are from Washington, as in the case from him.'

"But he can telegraph,' interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly; 'there must be some mistake. No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers.

"My orders are peremptory,' said the officer, 'and submit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders.'

"These are not orders for a soldier,' shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself. 'They are orders for a jailor—for a miscreant, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me! kill me! but, in the name of humanity, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, 'rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death.

"Do your duty, blacksmith,' said the officer, walking towards the embrasure as if not caring to witness the performance. 'It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview.'

"At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and, seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised; but, as if with the vehemence and strength of his frenzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half-way across the room.

"On this Captain Titlow turned, and seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be enforced at any cost. 'Why compel me,' he said, 'to add the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed?'

"I am a prisoner of war,' fiercely retorted Davis; 'I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life in my body I protest, sir, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done.'

"Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, siezed his musket, and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

"Of course such a scene could have but one issue. This was a short, desperate scuffle. In a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the riveted padlock, while the other turned the key in the padlock on the left.'

These shackles were removed at Dr. Craven's request after five days. In his conversations with Dr. Craven, at different times, he refers to his feeble health as a matter that he was used to, and not as a result of his confinement. He speaks of having once thought of suicide as a relief from neuralgia. He tells the Doctor, "You have in me a constitution completely shattered." Again he says:

"I have a poor, frail body, and though in my youth and manhood, while I was soldiering, I have done some rough camping and campaigning, there was little about me to indicate nerves and sinews, and that makes an important difference. He then spoke of his predisposition to bilious fever and the severity of the year, stating that it usually began with a slight chill, then run into a remittent condition. He had also suffered from neuralgia, by which the sight of one eye had been destroyed; and had been a victim to what he called the American malady, dyspepsia, ever since quitting the active, open air life of the army.'

So that the charge of ruining the poor man's health, which has been made by his sympathizers, is contradicted by himself. The diary of a rebel war clerk, which we noticed some time since, also clearly proves that Mr. Davis, when his Confederacy was in full blast, was frequently too ill to transact business, to see company, or to appear in his office. And Doctor Craven says in one place of his diary, that he did not visit his patient for a week. Other competent authorities have more than once announced that his health was better at Fortress Monroe than it had been in Richmond. He had relief from the "carping cares" of a wicked and precarious government, he had a healthy diet, a bracing air, and, as Dr. Craven says, "a room scrupulously clean." And everything favorable to his health and even to his comfort, was done promptly on the first intimation of its propriety by his physician and friend.

Many of his conversations with the Doctor are given in detail. They embrace an endless variety of subjects, scientific, political, personal, important and frivolous. That the author's rendition of them is lucid, we cannot maintain. In a chapter, for example, headed "Mr. Davis on New England Character," that excited our curiosity, we found the Doctor's prescription of a bilious cathartic, some talk on oysters and their propagation, devil fish, negro ideas, cotton and its value, and the prospects of the colored race, but only this about the New England character, that General Miles seemed to think that clean linen twice a week was enough, which "might be so in Massachusetts," and that "there will be a rush southward from sterile New England," and "with New England wealth, New England's grasping avarice and evil passions will be brought along." This is Mr. Davis's idea on birth and blood:

"Birth is a guaranty we do not ignore in raising stock, nor should we do so in growing men. Which should be more impoliant—the pedigree of a horse on which we stake our money, or that of a man we are asked to select for some position of control? The basis of political prominence at the North has been money first, and secondly ingenuousness, effrontery, the arts of the demagogue; while at the South—except in the case of shining talents lifting some individual to eminence by their force—birth, education, and representative rather than noisy or showy qualities, formed the ladder to distinction.'

ACCOUNT OF HIS FLIGHT.

"Mr. Davis then spoke of the circumstances attending his flight from Richmond.

"On leaving Richmond he first went to Danville, because it was intended that Lee should have moved in that direction, halting back to make a junction with Johnson's force in the direction of Roanoke river. Grant, however, pressed forward so rapidly, and swung so far around, that Lee was obliged to retreat in the direction of Lynchburg with his main force, while his vanguard, which arrived at Danville, insisted on falling back and making the rallying point at Charlotte in North Carolina.

"In Danville Mr. Davis learned of Lee's surrender. Immediately started for Goldsboro', where he met and had a consultation with Gen. Johnston, thence going on South. At Lexington he received a dispatch from Johnston requesting that the Secretary of War General Breckinridge, should repair to his headquarters near Raleigh—General Sherman having submitted a proposition for laying down arms which was too comprehensive in its scope for any mere military commander to deal upon. Breckinridge and Postmaster General Reagan immediately started for Johnston's camp, where Sherman submitted the terms of surrender, which an armistice was declared—the same terms subsequently disapproved by the authorities at Washington.

"One of the features of the proposition submitted by General Sherman was a declaration of amnesty to all persons, both civil and military. Noting the fact in relation to the latter, Sherman said, 'I mean just that;' and gave as his reason that it was the only way to have perfect peace. He had previously offered to furnish a vessel to take away any such persons as Mr. Davis might select, to be freighted with whatever personal property they might want to take with them, and to go wherever they pleased.

"Mr. Davis waited in Charlotte until the day and hour when the armistice ended; then mounted his horse, and, with some cavalry of Duke's brigade (formerly Morgan's), again started southward, passing through South Carolina to Washington, in Georgia. At an encampment on the road, he (Davis) got the earliest of his escort probably heard of the final surrender of General Johnston, though he himself did not until much later. Being in the advance, he rode on, supposing that the escort was coming after.'

He regarded the attempt to capture him as 'a breach of faith on the part of those who directed or permitted it to be done,' inasmuch as he was traveling through a district which he regarded as covered by Sherman's armistice. But he adds, curiously enough, that his plan was to join the forces of his relative, Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor, after crossing the Chattahoochie. He would then cross the Mississippi, joining Taylor's forces to those of Kirby Smith—'should he speak with marked sincerity—and would have continued the fight so long as he could find any Confederate force to strike with him.'

It appears from this that Mr. Davis thought he had a right to play fast and loose with Sherman's proposition at his own pleasure.

On the 27th of June a report of Dr. Craven effected another desire of Davis':

"June 24.—Called on Mr. Davis, accompanied by Captain Titlow, officer of the day. On entering found the prisoner, for the first time, alone in his cell, the two guards having been removed from it in consequence of a letter to Major General Miles, that their presence was counteracting every effort for quieting the nerves of the patient.'

On the same day he was permitted to walk out on the ramparts, and to have miscellaneous reading matter in his cell.

Of loyal men in the South, Mr. Davis spoke with the greatest contempt and dislike. "Small scum of poltroons and renegades or cowards," are the gentle epithets applied to them, the "saturnine, abrobitious" temper predominating when this subject, possibly embracing at the time Andrew Johnson in its sweep, was the theme. Of his Southern friends he expressed himself in this style:

"He spoke of Toombs as a man of great natural force, and capacity, but a declaimer, not a builder up; a man of restless nature, a born idealist, though with honest intentions. Pope Walker, a gentleman of excellent intentions, but wholly without the requisite experience or capacities for so vast a trust. Mr. Memminger he respected, but the utter failure of Confederate finance was the failure of the cause. Had Mr. Memminger acted promptly on the proposition of depositing cotton in Europe and holding it for two years as a basis for their currency, their circulating medium might have maintained itself at par to the closing day of the struggle; and that, in itself, would have insured victory. Benjamin was the ablest and most faithful member of his advisory council; a man who realized that industry is the mistress of success, and who had no personal aspirations, no wishes that were not subordinate to the prosperity of the cause. In the early part of the war Benjamin furnished a parallel to Mr. Seward, both believing and avowing that the impending crisis would not last longer than sixty or ninety days, though Benjamin relaxed no labor or preparation on that account.

"I asked how Mr. Memminger had obtained favor in South Carolina, the report being that he was a foundling, born with little claim to either wealth or position. Davis said that, by close attending of the matter, and immediately turned the conversation, appearing displeased.

"Toombs, even when in the Cabinet, had been impracticable and restless. Out of it he became an active malcontent, and was powerful support in every public movement or suggestion by Governor Brown, of Georgia. Vice President Stephens was a man of great moral force, independent in thought, and possessed of no assistance, continually holding himself aloof from Richmond—perhaps on account of ill health—and certainly his health had not been very wretched indeed, if poorer than that of Jefferson Davis during many of the most laborious months. Be the cause what it might, however, the absence, if not apathy, of Mr. Stephens, had been an element of weakness, and led him to be regarded by the malcontents as a friend and pillar of their cause.

THE RHETT FACTION.'

"In South Carolina there was the Rhett faction; never at home save when in the attitude of opposition; men whose lives were expended in the negative, and who often recalled to his mind the contradictory gentlemen described by Sydney Smith, who, when he had no one else to quarrel with, threw up his window at night for the purpose of contradicting the watchman who was shouting 'Two o'clock —all well.' The only open assistant he had in South Carolina was Governor Aiken, a man of

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.....W. H. Lear.
HOUSE CROWDED.....EVERYBODY ENRAPTURED
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
GRAND, GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
ALADDIN;
Or, The Wonderful Lamp.
Engagement of the great artistes
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS and
MR. FELIX A. VINCENT
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY;
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. 1058-1y

FOURTH OF JULY
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$40,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Cows, Sheep, Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	2,000
2,000 gifts of good, Reliable Jewelry	2,000
10 gifts of nice Sewing Machines	500
9 gifts of excellent Melodeons	1,000
9 gifts Only in Jewelry	2,000

Viz: 3 Diamond Pins, 4 Diamond Pins, 4 Gold Watches.
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:
Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county. One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each. Two in Texas county, each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county, of 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, 2 Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively, all rich Farming Land in good settlements, and title perfect, and to be seen at our office.
Also, 10 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek Venango county, Pa., including the celebrated Flowing Well, Eureka, Holmden Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. These Interests are well located as Forty 40ths, valued at from $300 to $2,650 each. Not one of these Interests is with any well, but in wells producing, and others yet to be tested, clear to producing wells, and will require no expenditure, less of further expense. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., on hand at our office.
Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the particulars may be obtained.
We have no boots property in our schedule, which should therefore command itself to the people.
This is not a speculation. It is merely an effort to effect the sale of a large amount of property at a moderate valuation.
TICKET HOLDERS, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS, WILL BE KEPT AT HEADQUARTERS SO THAT ALL MAY RECEIVE JUSTICE. WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. There will be no blanks. A gift of some kind will be given to every ticket holder. Our smallest gifts are photographs of the distinguished men and women of the age.
The drawing will take place after the concert, four gentlemen being selected, one of whom will be appointed by the Ticket Holders, and due notice published the same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately.
Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERY COUNTY Town and Village, within 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.
CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
50 Tickets to one address	42 25
30 Tickets to one address	35 00
50 Tickets to one address	55 00
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders With the name and address in full of each subscriber.
Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post-office order, express or regists red letters.
Number of tickets limited to 40,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.
NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
Second Floor, Chronicle Building,
PITTSBURGH.
And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.
Send by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.
We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.
Proposals for publishing this advertisement solicited. All communications to be addressed to
MCDONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jel7

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN,
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
ANDREW MILLER, SAMUEL DUFF,
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to flue TOOL and DIE STEEL.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. jel8-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jes

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se22-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay, and Cross-cut saw Plates, Scrapers, Flue Iron, Black Forge Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Spring Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Best Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Iron Foundry business at Pittsburgh, under the name of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, has been dissolved by agreement. JOSEPH PENNOCK retires from the firm, and has transferred all his interest therein to ROBERT C. TOTTEN, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and to use the firm name in settlement.
JOSEPH PENNOCK.
ROBT. C. TOTTEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866.

ALL THE FORMS OF MANUFACTURE heretofore carried on by the late firm of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, at the FULTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Pittsburgh, will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the name of TOTTEN & CO.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN.
JNO. B. HOGG.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866.

In retiring from the Fulton Foundry, I very cordially bespeak for it a continuance of the patronage, which it has therefore so liberally enjoyed.
JOSEPH PENNOCK.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866. je7-2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1861, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON.
EDWARD DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due to said firm, and has transferred his interest therein to GEO. ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm.
GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.
je5-1m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy22-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
THE EMINENT ORGANIST,
and Musical Director of Grace Church, New York, begs leave to announce that, at the urgent request of several of the most influential citizens, and connoisseurs, he will give his SECOND and positively
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
ON THE
GREAT ORGAN
Just erected by George Jardine & Son, New York, on
Thursday Evening, June 21st
When he will perform a choice Programme of Classical and Popular Music.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—In order to comply with the desire of some reluctant to witness Mr. Morgan's wonderful Pedal Playing, a number of seats (limited to twenty) have been reserved in the organ loft, and will be disposed of at $2 each.
Tickets will be ready on Tuesday, and may be obtained at the principal Music stores. Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. je21-2t

MASONIC HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th, 19th, and 20th.
Return of the old established favorites, and most popular troupe in America,
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.
NEW JOKES, NEW ACTS, NEW FACES, and NEW BALLADS
Admission, 35c; Reserved Seats, 50c. Doors open at 7; performance at 8 o'clock. je14-6t

GRAND PIC-NIC AT THE
NEW LIFE PARK.
This elegant and commodious place of public resort, will be opened for the FIRST TIME on THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, on which occasion a grand pic-nic will be given under the auspices of Mr. CHAS. EICHENLAUB.
This new Park comprises one of the most beautiful pieces of land for pleasure parties in Allegheny Co. It lies in shady Township, ten minutes walk from Stewarstown. It is reached by the Penn street cars, Via cousins from Shadyside, the place abounds with fine drives, and has a good fishing stream, music by the Enn Band, dancing platforms of all kinds, and every other liberal provision for the comfort and pleasure of those attending the pic-nic has been made. je19-2t

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE—
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opened on the 1st day of June, 1866.
Many improvements have been added to this large and popular establishments since the close of last season. "Bingfield's" celebrated Band has been secured, and nothing will be left undone to sustain the well established reputation of the house.
It has long been admitted that Cape May possesses a better and more secure beach than any other seaside summer resort in the country. It is the only beach where ladies and children can bathe in the ocean by themselves with security.
Excellent railroad facilities and largely extended hotel accommodations must command for Cape May a large portion over any other sea shore resort in this country.
The Columbia House is located close upon the beech, with a full ocean view from three fronts of the house. Its bathing rooms are new and roomy. Its lawn has a fine group of shade trees, and well laid out walks. Its dining room is very large and airy, and is as much open as to admit the ocean breeze at all times of day and evening.
There are connected with the house several fine cottages, which may be secured by families or parties who desire more private quarters than rooms in the hotel.
For rooms, &c., address
GEO. J. BOLTON,
Cape Island, N. J., or at
Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
my29-1m eod

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs.
This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.
For further information address
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNY, PA.
my22-1m

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

RE-SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.
By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia, at the April term, 1866, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Bambrick, Administrator of John Cuppy deceased, is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant. The undersigned Commissioner and late sheriff of Hancock county, sold the structure of coal and other property hereinafter described, under a former order of the Court aforesaid, in the suit aforesaid, to Thomas M. Sterret and John B. Bell, his surety; the said parties having failed and neglected to pay the amount of purchase money due and secured by the second bond given by the said Sterret with John B. Bell as his surety; therefore, pursuant to the decree in said cause the undersigned Commissioner, will proceed on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, to re-sell all the following property, to wit: All that stratum of coal purchased by said John B. Bell, from said John Cuppy, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county of Hancock, containing about 100 acres of coal of best quality; also lots of ground in said town of New Cumberland, numbered and designated on the plat thereof by the Nos. 17, 18, 19, 59, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83 and 84, also coal cars, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to said Bell, and used in and about his coal works. All of which property will be sold under this decree aforesaid.
The sale will be one-third cash in hand, and the residue in two equal installments, payable in one and two years with interest, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security for the deferred payments, of said sale, and a lien will be retained on the said Thomas M. Sterret and John B. Bell, his surety, and the title will be retained by the Commissioner. Deed to be made when the purchase money is paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL W. WILSON,
Commissioner.
je2-10m

PUBLIC SALE OF THE OLD
DR. SHOENBERGER
MANSION LOT,
Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh. Under an order from the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, Pa., I will, on
At two o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, sell by public auction, that valuable and well known HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, formerly the residence of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., bounded by, and fronting on Penn street, one hundred feet, and extending in depth along Adams street, two hundred and twenty feet, to the rear of the same, it being the lot now of THOMAS S. BLAIR, Esq., and on the north one hundred feet, more or less, by the Shoenberger Alley. The House being a large, double two story brick dwelling, with outbuildings.
The property will be sold as a whole, or in parts, as may be found most advantageous.
A plan of subdivision may be seen at the office of SHOENBERGER & CO., No. 93 Water street, or JAS. VEECH & SON, Attorneys, No. 58 Fourth street, corner of Fourth.
TERMS OF SALE—Which will allow a liberal credit for part of price, if desired.
Possession given.
SARAH E. SHOENBERGER.
Jel-thswlt

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE
IN THE
MONONGAHELA VALLEY.
The subscribers offer for sale 371 acres of
SUPERIOR FARMING LAND,
WITH COAL UNDERLYING 134 ACRES. This land is situated in Washington county, fifteen miles from Brownsville Landing, and one mile from the Monongahela river.
The improvements are a STONE DWELLING, FRAME BARN, with extensive stabling for cattle sheds, &c., a Frame Dwelling House and Stable, &c. It contains two orchards of choice fruit; abundance of timber; also, a never failing supply of water from springs of ice-cold water. It is well adapted to all kinds of farming, grazing, or fruit growing. The property is divided into three parts, of 150, 124 and 117 acres, which will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. For terms apply to
S. J. BEATTY, or
J. P. BEATTY,
my29-3w Coal Bluff P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

GREAT SALE
OF DESIRABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 25, AT 2 P. M.,
On the premises, will be sold the very handsomely situated and desirably improved
FORT HERRON, NEAR MINERSVILLE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF
The Late John Herron, Dec'd.
The property consists of 78 lots, laid out in various sizes, from the ordinary building lot to one of half an acre each. The entire property occupies an elevated and commanding position, and is one of the best located in a good neighborhood, is convenient with the Canal, Railroad and River, and is within a short distance with the business portion of the city but a few minutes walk from the only and well conducted Mansion House. Plans of the property can be obtained, by calling on or addressing the undersigned, at No. 57 Fifth street.
Terms—One-fourth Cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage, bearing interest from date, or all cash, at option. Through cars will leave cor. Fourth and Market, cor. Grant and Fifth sts. every half hour.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
je16-tf

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 4 miles from the city, 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton's station. 12 miles east of Pittsburgh. The land is of unusually fine quality, the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for the use of the farm, and for sale. An abundance of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling, barn, stable, and also a neat dwelling, with a five acre lot located in the village, and also adjoining the flourishing town of Wilmore, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania Central Railroad runs through the farm. The above is offered at the low price of $40 per acre, less than the improvements would cost. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
122 Fourth street.
mh20

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—52 Acres of land, situated in Mt. Pleasant township, Mushkingum county, Ohio, whereon there are erected four Dwellings; also a saw mill in operation now; and the land is a vein of good Coal, which has been ope ed and worked since last fall. It is five miles from Zanesville, and accessible by the canal every day, as it fronts on Mushkingum River. For further information apply to J. C. REIFF & CO., or G. ENGELKING.
jel8-1m

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.
Twenty (20) acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two-story frame dwelling containing twelve rooms, built in modern style; cellar under the whole house; good Stable and Carriage House; excellent water; 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three miles from Sewickley, near the business and grapery, and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.
J. S. KING.
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 124 perches of Land; a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further particulars call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
JAS. E. KING.
jel6-1f

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, according to the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information (deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.
ap4-tf

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
WEDDING CARDS
and ENVELOPES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my23 cor. Wood and Third streets.

SUGAR—
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars.
10 hhds choice Cuba.
20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. JAS. R. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L. H. DRUIT
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
ap5-3m

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

HASH
SHESH
CANDY.
mh30-6m

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHEESH CANDY, and prove their worth by their preparation on that account. No remedies have failed. FOR ALL DIFFICULTIES, THAT ARISE FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD AND EVERY DISEASE WHATEVER, HAVING ITS CAUSE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FROM ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CANNOT BE EXCELLED. PRICE $1.00 AND $1 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY,
151 Washington, Boston,
Sole Importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philia.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh.

HASHEESH
SHESH
CANDY.
mh30-6m

GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without an operation or medicine; relief in five minutes. When used according to directions. Sold by Druggists at Dr. KEYSER'S, 130 Wood street. JOS. FLEMING, 68 Fifth street, and the Surgical Instrument Rooms of CLARKAN & McKENNANS, 85 Market st., near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh16-3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice by the only large and assortment of Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HEIM, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Heimuth. aul-1y

STATIONERY.

MANILLA
PAPERS,
suitable for wrapping and mailing,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
INDIA INK,
WILLMANN'S DRAWING PAPER,
WHITEHEAD ROLL
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near P. R., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
my27

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPER, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JAS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. mh11-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford universal facilities to customers. Call and paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 83 Third street. my1

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GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. my3-tf

DUFF & BANI,
Practical Lithographers,
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY SKATING PARK.—The managers of this enterprise have resolved to place the Park in proper condition, by inviting a ten-ball clubs during the summer. The im provements will be completed during the present week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little boy about two years old, was severly scalded on the head and breast, at No. 240 Rebecca street, Allegheny, last evening about seven o'clock, by upsetting a tub containing boiling vinegar, upon his person. The little fellows condition is considered critical by his attending physician.

OIL CITY REGISTER.—E. A. Keene, Esq., of the Oil City *Register*, the oldest and most largely circulated weekly newspaper in the Venango oil region, is at present in the city on business connected with that establishment. The *Register* is a good advertising medium, and Mr. Keene proposes to call upon our business men to solicit their cards.

A CHANGE.—The weekly publication formerly known as the "Oil News" has changed its title to "The Mining and Manufacturing Journal and Prices Current." Mr. Blake, its enterprising publisher, having concluded that, as the oil business has settled down to a mining pursuit, the new title would be more comprehensive and appropriate. The present number contains what is to be a regular feature of the publication, the prices current in Pittsburgh.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALLEGHENY.—The following facts in regard to the Public Schools of Allegheny city, are gathered from the annual statement of the Board of Controllers. Number of schools, 76; number of teachers, 77; enrolled attendance—males, 1,978; female, 2,155; average attendance—males, 1645; females, 1,963; tax levied, $48,819 50; tax collected, $42,940 05. The total expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1866, amounted to $43,951 05, of which sum $28,851 was for teachers' salaries, and $14,102 05 for fuel, repairs to buildings and other contingent expenses. The expenditures of various wards were as follows: First Ward, $7,806 32; Second ward, $9,389 66; Third Ward, $13,965 31; Fourth Ward, $10,800 31; Colored School, $2,249 70.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—To-morrow evening the Aid Society of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor, will give a strawberry festival at Plymouth Church on Hand street, between Penn street and Duquesne Way. The festival will be repeated on Friday evening, and the proceeds of the two evenings, will be added to the fund for the erection of a new church building. Plymouth Church is one of the most deserving bodies of Christian people in Pittsburgh, and we hope to see a very liberal patronage bestowed upon the enterprise in aid of their building fund. The ladies will present great attractions in the way of fruit and refreshments, so that both evenings will unquestionably prove profitable both to the church and to those who attend the festival.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The first exercise connected with the commencement of the Western University of this city will be an address to the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies, by Rev. Dr. Howard, Thursday evening, 21st inst., in Mozart Hall. Friday evening, in the same place, the second annual contest of these societies will take place. The annual exhibition will commence on Monday, the 25th, and continue until Friday afternoon. Tuesday at eleven o'clock A. M. the baccalaureate address will be delivered in University Hall by George Woods, L. L. D., President of the Faculty. Friday evening, the 29th, the exercises of the graduating class will be the conferring of degrees will take place in Christ Church.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of George Saltsinger, who was run over on Monday night at the Union depot, on Liberty street, and killed. From the evidence elicited, it appeared that deceased accompanied two Germans, named T. O. Hansom nd Charles Nolan, who were going East, to the epot. When they reached the depot they ascertained that the train would not start for some time, and purchasing tickets, strolled bout the yard. While they were crossing the uth track, and only a short distance from the ion, an engine approached at the ordinary rate f speed, striking deceased, knocking him down, the wheels passing over his right leg, lose to the thigh, and his left arm, near the rist. Hansom was also knocked down by the ngine, but as he fell he clutched the axle of the ngine, and supported himself. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Army Flag Presentation.

The following arrangements for Pennsylvania soldiers to attend the Flag Presentation at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, have been made for the Eighteenth Military District, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson:

First, Free passes for this point and return, good from the 1st to the 10th of July, will be issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Allegheny Valley, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads, to all Pennsylvania soldiers, on application and presentation of their discharge. Discharge to be left, when the ticket is received, till return.

Second, Free passes from this point to Philadelphia and return will be issued by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on application to the proper order, to color bearers and color guards only. All other soldiers will be charged excursion rates by that railroad, and will receive tickets good from the second to the seventh of July. J. N. Stein is commissioned for Eighteenth Division. Country papers are requested to give this publicity.

Criminal Court.

Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench.

LARCENIES.

John McKay and Charles Robb were indicted for larceny. The defendants were charged with having stolen a pocket book containing a considerable amount of money from Coward's tavern, in the Third ward. The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced each of the prisoners to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary. They were conducted to their new quarters during the day.

M. Dornbing was brought up on a charge of stealing a number of pairs of boots, from the store of M. A. Evans & Co., on Fifth street. He was found guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Rosanna Burns was placed on trial on a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Kelly. Kelly alleged that on the 10th of April last the defendant stole from the farm of the prosecutor, in Peebles township, a cow valued at fifty dollars. He alleged that she drove the cow to East Liberty, placed it on the mail, and had it taken to Johnstown. She eluded arrest until about two weeks ago, when she was arrested at her home. The jury, on the finding of not guilty, and the defendant was released from custody.

THE TROY HILL LIQUOR CASES.

The first of the Troy Hill liquor cases was brought up for trial. Conrad Eberhardt, keeper of a tavarn on Troy Hill, in Reserve township, was first placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. Several witnesses testified that they had drank liquor in the defendant's house on the Sabbath. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

William Einstein, also a saloon keeper on Troy Hill, was arraigned on a similar indictment. He was also found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Joseph Dierstein was indicted for allowing liquor to be sold on his premises on Troy Hill on Sunday. A witness testified that Dierstein had sold him liquor on Sunday, and that at another time a girl in his employ sold him liquor on Sunday in the presence of Dierstein. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

John Latierre was arraigned on a similar indictment. He was also found guilty. Sentence deferred.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Samuel Pophray and Thomas Connor were placed on trial on a charge of forcible entry and detainer, Thomas Ballentine being the prosecutor. The defendants were charged with having forcibly entered the premises of the prosecutor in Lower St. Clair township, and removed his household goods. After the evidence for the prosecution had been submitted, Connor's name was stricken from the indictment. The jury after a brief absence found Pophray guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louis Bell, colored, who was convicted on Monday evening of burglariously entering the grocery store of Will T. Wiley, on Wylie street, was brought up for sentence. The counsel for the prisoner made a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled by the Court, and the Court then sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary. He was conducted to his new quarters by Sheriff Stewart.

The jury in the case of Thomas Smith, charged with having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon Henry Speiker, returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was remanded for sentence.

Wm. H. Baker, colored, sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for larceny, and Daniel Brown sentenced to one years' imprisonment for the same offense were conducted to that institution during the afternoon.

Court adjourned until this morning.

The Late Match between the "Lincoln" and "Union" B. B. Clubs.—The Other Side.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Permit me to reply to the dignified article which Mr. Jacobus, of the "Union Club," saw fit to have inserted in your paper of the 18th inst. Doubtless not merely the members of the "Lincoln Club," but all spectators of the game, will bear witness to the honesty and impartiality of the Umpire, Mr. Irwin. Among all who participate, on the "Common," in our national game, the imputation can rest upon the fairness of Mr. Irwin is regarded as slanderous and insulting. No one has a higher reputation than he for justness and other requisites for the unenviable office of Umpire. As regards the pitching, we admit that *both* clubs was indescribably bad. We presume Mr. Irwin, noticing this, correctly judged that it would be folly to "call balls." Many the balls delivered by the "Union" were at least ten feet over the striker's head. Probably the principal objection to the delivery of the "Lincoln" pitcher was a degree of swiftness to which the "Union" men were evidently not accustomed. Mr. Jacobus would have been PREMATURE in calling one balls ("wide" and "grounders"), had his associate at the bat vainly waited in hopes of a kinder one.

We also sincerely regret that the "Rules and Regulations of the National Base Ball Association" are not more strictly adhered to; but whatever setting aside of these rules may have been in the late match, we feel assured worked not less favorably for the "Union" than for the "Lincoln" club.

In conclusion, we think it but proper to state that the members of the "Union" Club, at the time, expressed themselves pleased with the "sociable game." It would have been manly, then and there, to utter any dissatisfaction they felt with the progress of the match. To us the querulous spirit indulged by the author of the communication alluded to, seems a childish one; it is untimely.

If the "Union" Club is dissatisfied with the decision and result of the late contest, the "Lincoln" will cheerfully accord them another opportunity to retrieve their lost laurels.

P., OF LINCOLN.

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most ineligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, since their introduction have originated giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. MWAF-DAW

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je13

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, June 19, P. M.

The excitement in the gold market has somewhat abated, although to-day the fluctuations have been heavy. At 10½ A. M. despatches from New York quoted it at 145, and in a downward tendency. At an hour later in the forenoon the quotations were 154½, and early in the afternoon it fell to 150¾. The closing figures are given in the telegraphic summary in another column. It is said that the clique which has controlled the market so successfully for the last few days have sold out and dissolved, finding that the news by the Peruvian, which was confirmed by the China, was unfavorable to their schemes. It is now thought that our Government securities will soon rate higher than ever in Europe, and consequently take the place of gold as remittances. Another view is given by late editorial surmises of the New York papers relative to the cause of the sudden rise in the premium on gold. It is attributed almost wholly to the proposition agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee, to the effect that the new tariff law should go into operation immediately after its passage. It thus becomes obvious to importers and jobbers that they cannot get their foreign goods out of bond at all too soon, and the fact that a general move has been made in this direction, and that the amount of staples upon which duties are to be paid, will reach from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars has caused the rapid and considerable advance in gold that has been quoted from day to day. The members of the Committee were sworn to secresy upon their action in this regard, but it is a fact demonstratable, by the time of the inauguration of the gold panic, that the decision of the Committee was known in Wall street before the members had left the Committee Room.

Governments are strong and active to-day. Eighty-ones, 110¾; Five-twenties, 108¾; Seven-thirties, 103½; Ten-forties, 98½; Certificates, 99¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Pittsburg and Wayne, 97¼; Erie, 89; Chicago and North Western, 90¾; Bennehoff (Oil), 11¾; Pit Hole, 2¾; United States, 6¾; Gregory, (Gold) 14¾—sell on thirty days; Quartz Hill, 8¾; Smith and Parmalee, 2¾.

Our local market is dull and inactive. Fourth National Bank sold at 100; other bank stocks are pressing on the market, but buyers are determined not to take hold until this class of securities "get off the stilts." We learn that one million pounds of wool, which have a large number of fleeces, will be sold at auction. Columbia oil stock is inquired for, but holders are indifferent in their views, and no price is named.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, June 16:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 11	$4,983,611 41	$1,284 37
June 12	727,969 30	81,383 87
June 13	806,751 05	87,271 42
June 14	779,982 66	61,876 12
June 15	741,149 54	55,287 99
June 16	777,249 58	57,396 33
Total	$4,738,611 34	$4,382 47

—The import entries of the week were unusually heavy, especially in General Foreign Merchandise, such as sugars, coffee, teas, &c., but the larger portion passed into Bond. The custom duties paid were comparatively moderate, but of the Bond entries have no doubt in the long continuance of dear Gold, and at any point above 160@145 they are in no haste to pay customs. Here at Home we have a steady demand for Foreign Merchandise. Others, who represent foreign consignees of goods will probably do, as they did last winter—sell a fall in gold was anticipated, draw on their principals for the difference, and pay customs. The export clearances of Domestic produce were again light, but here improvement is looked for, and with the increasing receipts of corn, cotton, &c., and the encouraging rate of exchange made up of the high rate of gold. And the influence of exchange may also operate on United States 5-20s for transmission abroad, as it has already checked the return of bonds from Europe.—*New York Times of Monday.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The general markets yesterday were not very active. There was, however, a fair trade demand for most articles. The money market encountered unsettled business, the principal inquiry being "What was the last quotation in Gold?" Groceries—In the absence we are informed yesterday was the date of Holders were firm in their views. The stock of Coffee and Sugars on hand is not large, whilst the demand is on the increase, and the trade are looking new to note in regard to this article. The supply about equals the with the demand. The present rise in the Allegheny will improve the demand for export, and create a larger inquiry. Bacon was very firm in outside, readily disposse of their entire stocks at current rates. Most of them, however, prefer retaining a sufficient amount on hand to meet the demands of their city customers. Coffee—The market for Rio was without movement. The receipts of certain descriptions are on the increase. Generally speaking prices have undergone but few changes. Sugars were firm with a good export demand. Holders were demanding a further advance. Butter was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are drooping. Hay—Under light receipts the market was very firm. The stock appears limited. Business on the landing has undergone no change; dullness appears to have taken possession of the market. Nothing doing. Freights are scarce to all points. Boats have to wait some time before they can procure a paying trip. The following were announced: For St. Louis, the Emma No. 3 and Wanderer; for Cincinnati, the Kate Putnam and New State. The new packet Lotus No. 2 is recieving for New Orleans. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER.—The market was very firm, with a good demand at the advance we have previously noticed. A number of small lots were sold at the following prices: Shoo-deers 15@16c, Rubbed Sides 16@18c, Clear do. 20@22c, Goshen do. 25@26c, Canvased do. 26c.

DRIED BEEF.—Firm. Sales of Canvased at 26c. Plain do. 25c per lb.

LARD.—Market was steady with a good demand. Sales in a regular way 22½@23c.

MESS PORK.—Further sales were reported at $38 00.

LOAF SUGARS.—Hubbin No. 1 at 21c.

BEEF TONGUES.—Firm. Sales from store at $8 00 @ 9 00 per dozen.

HAMS.—Market steady, with sales of 25 bbls at 2 00 @ 2 25 per cwt.

CANNED FRUIT.—Sales 3 lb. cans Peaches at $1 75@ 2 00; 2 lb. cans Tomatoes at $1 25 per doz. Pineapples at $3 50 per doz.

DRIED APPLES.—Sales of 5,000 lbs quarters at 18½c.

DRIED APPLES.—Sales of new choice at 18@19c; old, 14@16c.

BEANS.—Prices nominal. Timothy $4 00@5 00; Clover 6c per lb. Flax $2 25@2 50 per bu.

BUTTER.—The market continues very dull, transactions for some time being limited. Sales of 6 packages this morning at 20@22c per lb.

HAY.—Market firm with a good demand. Sales of 10 bales on wharf at $27 per ton. Sales from store at $28 and 30 loads loose at the scales at $27@28 per ton.

WOOL.—Sales were made in a variety of prices. City rectified $2 25@2 26; old Rye; sales of 10 barrels Monongahela at $2 40; 5 barrels and 5 do Rye Whisky in good order.

BROOMS.—The market was steady at unchanged prices.

GRAIN.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Corn—Sales 1 car load at depot at 85c. Oats—The demand has fallen off, sales were limited, viz: 1 car at elevator at 53c; 300 bushels do at 52c, and on track store at 55c per bu. Rye—Sales of 200 bushels at $1 02, an advance. Barley—Sales of 975 bushels spring at 96c. Wheat—Market steady, but not active. The nominal rates for cash were $2 30 per bushel.

FLOUR.—Price declining. Sales 1 car shorts at $1.

POTATOES.—Dull. Dealers take hold sparingly. Sales 1 car Peachblows at $2 30 per bbl; 1 car Early Rose at $2 25 per barrel.

CHEESE.—The market was not very active. Sales of 1,425 lbs at 15c. Sales of 2,000 lbs at 15c per lb. Sales of 20 do Hamburg at 18@20c.

DRIED FRUIT.—We have received the figures, 24@25c $ dcz being demanded.

SALT.—The market was very firm at the advance we noticed yesterday. The stock on hand is not large.

BACON.—The market was firm, with a good trade demand. The stock on the market is not large and the sales are principally from store. Sugar Cured Hams, in moderate demand, at very full prices. Shoulders, immediate wants of consumers. The following are the quotations: Sugar Cured Hams, 23@24c per lb as to wheat extra family, $12 50@12 75@13 00; extra family, $11 50@11 75; Shoulders, 15c; Sides, 20c; Clear, 22c for choice, and 21@22c for Sides, 20c; Clear, 22c for choice, and 21@22c for State. Cheese steady, at 19½c at retail.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 19.—Flour unchanged, at $11 00 for No. 1 Spring; $13 00 for red winter; $15 50 for double Extra. Wheat dull and declined 10c. Corn—Sales in the market is quiet, which is at the highest price ever paid in this market; Rye, 1,000 bushels sold at 90c. Corn scarce and quiet; Illinois held at 85c. Oats held at 55c for Western. Barley—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 95c. Wheat, 10c; corn, 95c to New York; Lake Imports—No bbls flour, 28,000 bushels wheat. Canal Exports—12,000 bush wheat, 10,000 bush corn.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Flour quiet, Wheat dull, inactive and nominal; held at $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. Corn dull at 70c for No. 2, and 72c for A Eastern house, at $1 25 per barrel. The receipts reached 11,158 barrels. Of this amount, 9,468 barrels were Bulk, and were disposed of to refiners. The receipts of Smith's Ferry oil yesterday were 85 barrels.

REFINED OIL.—The market did not appear so firm. The sales here were at a slight decline. The only transactions reported were the following: 500 bbls Bonded, Philadelphia delivery, August, 43c; 400 bbls finished September delivery, 44c, and 500 bbls do, October delivery, 45c. These are lower figures than the previous sales. Free oil was dull, no demand; prices too irregular to quote.

CRUDE OIL.—Holders appeared firm with a fair inquiry. The sales reach 6,500 bbls, principally bulk, for refiners. We note the following sales: 100 bbls bulk at 13½c; 300 barrels, packages returned, 13½c; 1,300 bbls bulk, 13½c; 500 bbls light oil, packages returned, 13c; 1,100 bbls bulk, 13½c; 700 bbls do light oil, 13c, and 100 bbls on the wharf, packages included, 13c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

Fisher Bros, bulk.....6,223 | D. Bushnell, bbls.....142
Smith & Ferry, bbls.....1,000 | W. Vanderbilt, bbls.....700
Kier & Co., bulk.....1,600 | Aladdin Oil Co., bulk..2,488
Kier & Co., bbls.....600
Total.....11,198

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Benney, Jr., 215 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 449 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Frew, Phillips, Bro. & Co., 287 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Clark & Sumner, 16 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 100 bbls refined, Philad'a.
J. C. Kearns & Co., 62 bbls tar Philad'a.
E. P. Kearns & Co., 250 bbls refined, Philad'a.

Cattle Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The receipts of cattle are quite liberal, but the market shows symptoms of weakness; the demand is less active and prices lower. The best quality of cattle sold at from 6¾ to 7c per lb.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Evening.—The cattle market during the week has been moderately well supplied with every description of stock. The demand was very brisk for good shipping stock, but medium and common stock was dull and heavy. Sales of good to choice shipping steers at $7 25 to 8 00; fair to good do at $6 75 to 7 00; common do at $5 75 to 6 50; fair to good stock, $4 50 to 5 50; common and inferior, $3 50 to 4 50.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The receipts of cattle for the week ending Saturday evening were 7,110 head, against 11,177 head the week previous. Entered sales for the week, 5,623 head. Entered sales on Saturday, 1,160 head. Prices ranged from $4 75 for common cows, averaging 22 lbs to $ lb, for good smooth steers averaging 1,227 lbs. The market closed nearly at the above rates during the week but there is no noteworthy change in the inquiry. The market closed quiet at the quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The cattle market is more active this week, and prices are higher. About 1,600 head arrived this week and sold at 7@9½c per lb gross for extra; 6@7c for fair to good, and 4 to 5½c per lb for common, each quality.

Provision Markets.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY EVENING.—The market for hog round is dull and heavy at 10½@10¾c for shipping, and not inclined to sell at that. We note sales of 275 tierces and 100 bbls leaf lard at 12½c; sales of shoulders sold at 9½c to 10c; in tubs; 25 bbls rib sides sold at 10½c; 5 bbls clear sides at 20½c; and 25 bbls do at 20c. At the close holders asked 15½c, 16c, and 21c, for shoulders, rib sides and clear sides, all packed. Hams firm at 21½@16c for plain, and 23½ to 24½c for sugar cured canvassed and packed.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

my24-eodtf HILARY BRUNOT.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton firm; sales for the week of the week 9,000 bales; receipts of the week 16,000 bales. Flour less active and common grades 10c lower, at 6 65@7 for super State, 7 05@7 30 for common to good shipping brands extra R. H. O., and $9 25@11 00 for trade brands, closing heavy. Wheat 2@3c lower and quiet; sales of Western at $2 20@2 30. Wheat dull and drooping; choice new No. 2, Milwaukee held at $2 30@2 35; sales of Chicago Spring at $2 27@2 30. Rye scarce and firm; Western at $1 20@1 22. Barley scarce and firm; sales of unsound new mixed Western, and 90@95c for sound do. Corn declining; sales of 100,000 bushels Western at 1 @2c decline, at 84@85c for new Western; latter price for extra mixed. Oats 1@2c lower; sales of 70,000 bushels Western at 56@57c for Canada; 57@58c for Western; latter price for choice Western. Pork heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls Mess, at $24 50@24 62½ for old, and $24 75@25 00 for new; Prime, $19 50@20 00; Prime Mess, $23 00@23 50. Beef steady, at $16@17 for new plain mess, and $17 50@18 50 for extra do. Cut meats steady; sales of 300 pkgs Middles at 12½@13c. Lard firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls at 16½@16¾c for prime, also 2,200 tubs new at 16¾@17c. Butter in fair demand, at 22@23c for tubs, and 24@25c for State. Cheese steady, at 19@ 21 cents.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 19.—Flour unchanged, at $11 00 for No. 1 Spring; $13 00 for red winter; $15 50 for double Extra. Wheat dull and declined 10c. Corn—Sales in the market is quiet, which is at the highest price ever paid in this market; Rye, 1,000 bushels sold at 90c. Corn scarce and quiet; Illinois held at 85c. Oats held at 55c for Western. Barley—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 95c. Wheat, 10c; corn, 95c to New York; Lake Imports—No bbls flour, 28,000 bushels wheat. Canal Exports—12,000 bush wheat, 10,000 bush corn.

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